LLC, AND OTTO TRUCKING LLC'S v. RESPONSES TO COURT-ORDERED UBER TECHNOLOGIES, INC., INTERROGATORIES TO ASSIST OTTOMOTTO LLC; OTTO TRUCKING LLC, **COURT IN SUPERVISING CASE** MANAGEMENT AND EXPEDITED Defendants. **DISCOVERY**

Trial Date: October 2, 2017

REDACTED VERSION OF DOCUMENT FILED UNDER SEAL

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

COURT INTERROGATORY NO. 1:

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2.1

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

Identify by name and position each present and former officer, director, or employee of defendant Uber Technologies, Inc. (including attorneys), who received prior to the acquisition of Ottomotto LLC and Otto Trucking LLC any electronic or paper material or communication regarding LiDAR or any aspect thereof from:

- (i) Anthony Levandowski or his representatives, or
- (ii) Anyone else advising that the material came from Anthony Levandowski or his representatives.

Any name or communication already disclosed on a privilege log may be omitted.

DEFENDANTS' RESPONSE TO COURT INTERROGATORY NO. 1:

Uber Technologies, Inc. ("Uber") and Ottomotto LLC ("Otto") set forth their response in Exhibit A.

Otto Trucking LLC has not been acquired by Uber Technologies, Inc. and remains a distinct legal entity. Otto Trucking has no independent knowledge of the contents of Exhibit A beyond Uber and Otto's disclosure.

COURT INTERROGATORY NO. 2:

For each such person, identify and describe the material or communication received with sufficient detail to establish any privilege from production, or simply produce the material or communication received to plaintiff's counsel by **APRIL 25**.

Any name or communication already disclosed on a privilege log may be omitted.

DEFENDANTS' RESPONSE TO COURT INTERROGATORY NO. 2:

Uber and Otto respond as follows:

The numbers in this response correspond to the names in Exhibit A.

- 1. Discussions regarding potentially providing LiDAR hardware for Uber; discussions in connection with acquisition of OttoMotto and Otto Trucking
 - 2. Discussions regarding potentially providing LiDAR hardware for Uber
- 3. See UBER00011972 UBER00011981, UBER00011989 UBER00011998, UBER00012004 UBER00012006.

1	4.	See UBER00011982 - UBER00011988, UBER00012031.	
2	5. Discussions regarding whether to purchase Velodyne LiDARs. See also		
3	UBER00011972 - UBER00011981.		
4	6.	See UBER00011972 - UBER00011981.	
5	7.	See UBER00011972 - UBER00011981, UBER00011989.	
6	8.	Discussions regarding whether to purchase Velodyne LiDARs. See also	
7	UBER00011972 - UBER00011981.		
8	9.	See UBER00011972 - UBER00011988, UBER00011992 - UBER00012003,	
9	UBER00012007 - UBER00012039.		
10	10.	See UBER00011972 - UBER00011981.	
11	11.	See UBER00011972 - UBER00011981.	
12	12.	Discussions regarding whether to purchase Velodyne LiDARs.	
13	13.	Discussions regarding how LiDAR works.	
14	14.	May have had discussions about Uber's requirements for LiDAR.	
15	15.	May have discussed reliance on LiDAR versus camera.	
16	16. May have discussed labeling LiDAR data or spurious points. See also		
17	UBER00012030 - UBER00012039.		
18	17.	Present when Anthony Levandowski and Drew Bagnell discussed background	
19	subtraction and the possibility of changing the laser firing order to eliminate spurious points.		
20	18.	Presented to Mr. Levandowski and others about Uber's LiDAR simulation efforts	
21	(creating fake LiDAR points for simulation purposes).		
22	19.	Presented with Mr. Liemhetchara.	
23	20.	Presented to Mr. Levandowski and others about how Uber does mapping. LiDAR	
24	would only have come up in the context of how LiDAR returns are used to localize the vehicle.		
25	21.	When discusing radar, Mr. Levandowski used LiDAR as an example to back up	
26	his position about where to locate radar sensors on a car		
27	22.	Very brief chit-chat regarding general LiDAR technology	
28	23.	Discussions regarding how LiDAR works	

not be used for LiDAR applications because it did not include many of the components necessary

28

2
3

for a LiDAR sensor (e.g., a pulsed light source, timing circuitry, a receiver, etc.). In February 2016, Mr. Levandowski and Mr. Dan Gruver attended Photonics West and met with vendors including Princeton Light Wave, Kyopsys, O-Net, and Nalux to discuss LiDAR.

Around May 2016, Otto began operating out of its 737 Harrison Street location in San Francisco, California. During this time frame, Mr. Levandowski continued to be primarily involved in management of the company but also did a lot of cheerleading on the sidelines, asked for progress reports from his engineers, and encouraged the team to focus on developing a LiDAR prototype.

In April 2016, while Otto was being considered as a potential LiDAR hardware supplier for Uber, Mr. Levandowski met with Mr. Scott Boehmke (an engineering manager at Uber) to discuss Uber's requirements for a potential custom LiDAR sensor. Mr. Levandowski also introduced Mr. Boehmke to several engineers at Otto.

In May 2016, Mr. Boehmke met with Mr. Levandowski and discussed a potential LiDAR concept that included 8 cavities and 8 fiber lasers, split into 4, 6, or 8 beams to create 32, 48, or 64 channels, respectively. This concept later evolved into a project that was code-named "Spider." Mr. Levandowski did not provide the beam spacing or angles for Spider, but instead asked Mr. Boehmke, as the customer, to provide Uber's desired beam parameters, which were ultimately used as starting requirements for Spider.

The Spider design incorporated concepts from a pre-existing fiber laser design called "Owl" that had previously been developed by a company called Tyto, which Otto acquired in May 2016. Again, although Mr. Levandowski was not a LiDAR engineer, he brainstormed a few rough sketches of possible optical layouts for Spider with Gaetan Pennecot. Mr. Pennecot designed around those rough sketches and used them as a starting point for designing the lenses for Spider. Mr. Levandowski neither created any CAD files; nor conducted any in-depth analysis or calculations for Spider. He asked for periodic status updates on the Spider project, approved purchases for parts, and provided occasional feedback on the design. Most of his involvement consisted of encouraging the team to quickly assemble a prototype that could be tested on a truck. Despite that encouragement, Otto never completed a prototype of the Spider design.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

//

//

On August 23, 2016, Otto was acquired by Uber. After the acquisition, Mr. Levandowski became the head of the Advanced Technology Group at Uber, which consolidated the pre-existing Advanced Technology Center at Uber with the newly acquired Otto team. At this time, Mr. Levandowski assumed responsibility over a substantially larger group and became much more focused on management duties. Mr. Levandowski does not provide input on detailed technical LiDAR design choices at Uber. By October 2016, it was brought to Mr. Levandowski's attention that some Otto engineers did not believe in the viability of Spider. This was initially brought to his attention by Mr. Eric Meyhofer, who is in charge of the LiDAR hardware team. When Mr. Meyhofer, Mr. Boehmke, Mr. James Haslim (an engineering manager at Uber) and other LiDAR engineers determined that "Spider" was not a technically viable design and that Uber needed to pivot to a new LiDAR design, Mr. Levandowski deferred to their judgment and assented to their recommendation to pursue a very different, diode-based, bistatic LiDAR design, which later become the project that was code-named "Fuji." Mr. Levandowski has on occasion attended weekly status update meetings for the LiDAR team, which includes updates on Fuji, but generally does not attend such meetings and does not provide any detailed technical design input. Moreover, Mr. Levandowski did not provide any design input for the number of boards in the transmit block, configuration of the boards in the transmit block, number of laser diodes on each transmit PCB, number of optical cavities, number of channels, beam parameters, positioning of the laser diodes with respect to the edge of the PCB or on bond pads, the use of guide holes, the location and orientation of the laser diodes on the transmit PCBs, the manufacturing or alignment of FAC lenses, or methods of spacing. // // // //

Case 3:17-cv-00939-WHA Document 264-3 Filed 04/25/17 Page 7 of 8

1	Otto Trucking LLC has not been acquired by Uber Technologies, Inc. and remains a			
2	distinct legal entity. Otto Trucking has no independent knowledge of the contents of Exhibit A or			
3	their response to this Interrogatory beyond Uber and Otto's disclosure above.			
4	Dated: April 25, 2017 M	ORRISON & FOERSTER LLP		
5				
6	B	y: <u>/s/ Arturo J. González</u> ARTURO J. GONZÁLEZ		
7	A	ttorneys for Defendants		
8	U. O'	ttorneys for Defendants BER TECHNOLOGIES, INC., TTOMOTTO LLC, and OTTO TRUCKING LLC		
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				
26				
27				
28				

VERIFICATION I, Eric Meyhofer, declare: 1. I am a Director of Engineering for Defendant Uber Technologies, Inc. ("Uber") in the above-captioned action, and I am authorized to execute this verification on behalf of Uber and Ottomotto LLC. 2. I have read Defendants Uber Technologies, Inc., Ottomotto LLC, and Otto Trucking LLC's Responses to Court-Ordered Interrogatories to Assist Court in Supervising Case Management and Expedited Discovery (the "Responses"), and know the contents thereof. 3. I am informed and believe that the matters stated in the Responses are true and correct and, on that ground, allege that the matters stated therein are true and correct. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 25th day of April, 2017, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Eric Meyhofer